

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,  
by PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 445.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the Western Carolinian has been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week, they are continued thereafter. Parties must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be answered.

## Books, at half Price.

THE Stock of Books on hand, belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, dec'd. & Co. in Salisbury, is now offered for sale at the one half of the customary retail price, cash, to close the business of the estate. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call as early as convenient.  
EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.  
November 22d, 1828.

## A CERTAIN Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits; a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.  
WM. L. AUSTIN.  
Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3rd 56  
N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

## Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and old customers, that he continues to run boats from Cheraw to Georgetown, and will freight Cotton, on the usual terms; he has large and commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods consigned to his care, as well as for the protection of cotton; and will not charge storage for cotton consigned to him should it go by his own boats. The greatest care and punctuality may be expected.  
JOS. H. TOWNES.  
Cheraw, 27th Oct. 1828.

## TO THE PUBLIC. COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.  
Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
COWAN & REEVES.  
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st. 1828.

## Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Gen. Sanner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Gil's Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16d  
THOMAS D. GIBBS,  
JACOB SANER,  
JACOB SANER,  
MARTIN SANER.

May 25d, 1828.  
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Sanner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connection with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

## Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. Eben. Dickson's Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making

## Boots and Shoes.

of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.  
He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting.  
His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage.  
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1828.

## Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *Isiah*, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C. says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Carle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
F. SLATER, Sheriff.  
Sept. 8th, 1828.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Message of the President of the United States, was communicated to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday, the 2d December, it being the 2d session of the 20th Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with beautiful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquility within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favors, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 29th Sept. 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Act of Congress passed at their last Session, in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports; and by Acts

of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the U. States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow-citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with the twelve months' notice, at the option of either party.

A Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken, in as other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system, first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to the policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of their's operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as, in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States, in offering free trade and equal privilege to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also has manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between

her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revolution, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than has ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations both of Europe and America, and to hope that by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress, that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nation of the South has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquillity. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but form various successive obstacles not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year of twenty-four millions and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred

and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, the sum of five millions one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the 30th of September was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue as five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year, of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceeded three millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on first of January next will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should by a small, and only a small balance bring a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have in the late Summer and Autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdiction upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feeling of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good: That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own granaries, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no



permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter and the merchant and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of an avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to

balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revision of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another. [Concluded next week.]

From the New York Enquirer, Dec. 4.

#### LETTER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nile, Capt. Rockett, which arrived on Saturday from Rochelle, brought papers of that place to the 24th October.

Constant, Sept. 27.—Private Correspondence.

The Porte has received the official news that the Grand Vizier arrived on the 15th Sept. at the camp at Varna, by Lake Leman. The Capt. Pacha, to gain time, had deceived the Russians, and proposed to submit until the 14th Sept.—The Grand Vizier arrived on the 15th. It is supposed that the siege has been raised. Hussein Bey announces the general retreat of the Russians from Shoumla, and the defeat, on the 9th, 13th, and 17th Sept. of those under the command of Wingenstein. The ways were encumbered with dead and wounded Russians. The baggage and artillery were lost, and in case of their retreat from Varna they will not save a gun. The Grand Seigneur is in his camp at Ramis Schifli. The Turks are in the height of enthusiasm.

Gazette de France.

Bucharest, Sept. 30.—We are delivered from our dismay by learning the agreeable news that Gen. Geismar has beaten the Turks who came from Widdin. 500 prisoners, 13 cannons, and 7 standards taken. Prince Scherbatoff must have arrived near Silistria with his reinforcements by this time; and Gen. Roth, in spite of unfavorable reports, has taken position against the Turks on the road to Rudschuck.

Augustburg Gaz.

The king of England, is in a very critical situation. It is said, he is afflicted with the dropsy.

By official returns from Gibraltar, there were 98 cases of fever on the 30th Sept. and 18 deaths; 1st Oct. 95 cases 18 deaths; 2d Oct. 105 cases, 14 deaths.

There was a very violent earthquake at Genoa, about the beginning of Oct. A great part of the population were so alarmed that they ran out half dressed, and made great noise.

Abraham Pacha left 1200 men behind in the fortresses of Coran Modren, and Navarino. The siege of Varna is covered with entrenchments, and Genl. Bavar. Nicholas was present at the siege encouraging his troops. The Turkish garrison, in Varna, is commanded by Isse Menemur Pacha. The Sultan left Constantinople on the 15th Dec. and proceeded to the camp at Ramis Schifli.

The London papers are making themselves quite merry with the electioneering pamphlets of the Adams party. They have taken particular notice of the Coffin Handbills.

It is rumored that the Porte has acceded to the mediation of England and France for the settlement of Greece.

The Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) has been at Salzburg for some time. He reviews the soldiers with great interest. His deportment bespeaks a military spirit.

The Prussian Gazette states that the earthquake at Schemacha, in Scieinwan, destroyed, on the 21st July, and 7th of August, 247 houses and 30 shops, and damaged 179 houses and 20 shops. In diverse settlements in the province, there was 303 houses thrown down. One half of the village of Ischagan sunk into the earth.

Cape Fear Bank.—Commenting on that part of the Governor's message relating to the currency, the last Cape Fear Recorder says, "It could not be expected to have come to his excellency's knowledge, that the Bank of Cape Fear has been paying specie for its notes since January last; yet such is the fact; and to this fact must be attributed, among other advantages, the equalization of our exchange. Greatly to the credit of that institution, checks on the north may be obtained at a half per cent. premium, thus placing the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear on a footing with those of the Bank of the United States."

A "Salt River Roarer."—One of those two-fisted backwoodsmen, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination, "he offered to bet the owner," says the Western Mercury, "that he could whip his lion in an open ring; and he might throw in all his monkeys, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight."

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Nash presented the memorial of William H. Haywood, asking remuneration for certain services rendered the State in the Supreme and Superior Courts; which was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Nelson presented a bill concerning the registration of grants; which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Gay, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition in favor of William Cline; which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Loreta the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the County Courts exclusive cognizance of all applications for the erection of gates.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to determine how surveys of land shall be made, to enable surveyors to obtain grants from the State; and to confirm grants heretofore made to surveyors and deputy surveyors in certain cases; which bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Nash, Mr. Alexander was added to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, of Orange, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to justices' executions, as to give to the execution first levied on personal property a priority of lien; and, also, into the expediency of so amending the law relating to the bonds taken by constables for delivering of property levied on under justices' executions, as to require said bonds to be subscribed by one credible witness.

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Courts upon the petition of any man praying that an illegitimate child may be recognized as his lawful child, to legitimate such child accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel owners of land to list all the taxable free negroes and mulattoes that may live on their lands, and be bound for their taxes as for other property.

On motion of Mr. Loreta, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving justices of the peace jurisdiction of lent property to any amount not exceeding twenty dollars subject to the same, or similar proceedings that Courts are now required by law to notice and observe.

On motion of Mr. Calloway, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay of justice in criminal prosecutions; into the expediency of so amending the criminal law, as to compel the State and the accused to more speedy trials, so as to prevent the great expense which occurs in the delay of such justice; and into the expediency of so amending the law, as more effectually and more rigidly to compel witnesses in criminal causes to attend at such places as they may have been subpoenaed.

Mr. Newland submitted the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a turnpike road from the town of Morganton to Fayetteville, and incorporating a company for that purpose; one half of the stock of which shall belong to the State.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend the act of 1828, extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit John A. Nuffer, of Anson; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Britain, of Burke, presented a bill to revive the act of 1805, chapter 36, amending the act for the regulation of the town of Morganton; which passed its first reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Received from the Governor the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvements; which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.

Mr. Nash, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons; which was read the first time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford. Concurred in.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—On motion of Mr. Cox, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing some mode by which final settlement may be made of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

A message from the Senate, stating that Messrs. Wellborn, M'Dearmid, M'Neill, Deberry and Royal form the committee on their part to take into consideration the expediency of directing the State Engineer to examine and lay off a road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough; and Messrs. Wellborn, Mears, Alexander, Marshall and Bailey to take into consideration the expediency of creating some tribunal for the trial of minor offences against the State. On the part of this House, Messrs. Fisher, Ship, Eccles, Gordon and Allison were appointed on the first of said resolutions, and Messrs. Spruill, Gary, Mitchell, Ruffin and Swain on the second.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill more effectually to prevent frauds in deeds or conveyances in trust; which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Potter presented a bill for the improvement of military discipline; which was read the first time and referred to the Military committee.

On motion of Mr. Clement, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law regulating the sale of property under a writ of venditioni exponas.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill to place Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards on an equal footing with the other free men of this State; which was read and referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Saintclair presented a bill to prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the run of the Yadkin river in Wilkes county; which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Received from the Governor a communication relative to a Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum; which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to the joint select committee on the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.

### FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Report on the Finances, submitted to the present Legislature by the Treasurer, Wm. Roberts, Esq. is entirely too long for insertion in this paper. We must content ourselves with a brief Abstract.

The Funds which came into the Treasurer's hands, on his appointment last Dec'r. amounted to \$83,531. The receipts during the year ending on the 1st Nov. added to the above, make the sum of \$23,343, unappropriated.

The State owns 2927 Shares of State Bank Stock, 1304 Shares of Newbern, and 1338 of Cape Fear Stock, which, estimated at \$100 each Share, is equal to \$539,900. There is also due the State, from various sources, the sum of \$80,000. The State owes, to the State Bank, \$83,906; and for Treasury Notes, \$155,530. All this is exclusive of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds.

Literary Fund.—In Cash, \$9,075. 473 Shares Bank Stock, \$47,200. Due from the late Treasurer, \$28,184, for which judgment has been recovered against the executors. There also belongs to this fund the dividends that may be declared on 1063 shares of Cape Fear and Newbern Bank Stock, and the dividends on all the Navigation Stock owned by the State.

Internal Improvement fund.—This consists, of Cash \$6,559. Judgment against late Treasurer \$22,803; bonds for Cherokee lands, \$42,552. Making an aggregate of \$71,912. There appropriated to this fund, the dividends on 2,662 shares of Newbern and Cape Fear Bank Stock.

It appears that the balance due from the late Treasurer, after giving him credit for the proceeds of the sale of his property, is \$22,388; for which sum, judgment has been recovered against the executors, Fayetteville Observer.

Supreme Court.—A bill is, before the House of Commons introduced by Judge Nash, for the better organization of the Supreme Court. It provides for the appointment of a fourth Judge, to receive the same compensation as is given to those now in office. When any vacancy occurs hereafter on the Superior Court bench, such vacancy is not to be filled, but that the business on the Circuit may be regularly attended to, the bill provides that the Supreme Court Judges, shall in rotation occupy and ride the vacant Circuits. Rat. Register.

Wives.—A bill has been presented by Mr. Saintclair, and passed a second reading, for the relief of Wives. It provides that the several Superior Courts shall have full power, upon the petition of a wife, (due proof being made, that the husband of such petitioner is a habitual drunkard, and thereby neglects to provide a support for his family and destroys the proceeds of their labor,) to decree that all property thereafter acquired by the wife, either by gift or otherwise, shall be secured to her, for the maintenance of herself and family and shall not be taken for the debts of her husband.

The new Governor of Lower Canada, Sir James Kempt, has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Papineau as Speaker, and further recommends oblivion to the past, and union and good feeling among public men.

## House and Lot, and Lands.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, (if not previously sold privately) a valuable House and Lot, in the town of Salisbury, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. The dwelling and out-houses are nearly new, and very commodious; the lot is large, and pleasantly situated. A great bargain can be had in the premises.

Also, will be sold by the subscriber, three tracts of Land, containing 700 or 800 acres, within 4 miles of Salisbury, near the Wilkesboro' road. The land is good, and well timbered; and will be sold all together, or divided to suit purchasers. A reasonable credit will be given for part of the purchase money. For further particulars inquire of

Dec. 9th, 1828.

BENJAMIN HOWARD.

### Notice.

THE subscriber will be sold at the house of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, the following property, belonging to the estate of Thomas Beaty, sen. dec'd. Three likely Negro Men, and one Negro Woman; and various articles of Household Furniture; when due attendance, and twelve months credit, will be given by me,

Nov. 24, 1828.

DAVID BEATY, Executor.

### Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a note of hand given by myself to Wm. Brown, for the sum of six dollars and some cents; as it has been paid, and is lost. Concord, Dec. 9th, 1828. ABRAM AREA.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne vs. Michael Rhyne. Petition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. Smt57

LAWSON HENDERSON.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county:

PHILIP CHAMBERS, to the use of Jesse Shaddy, vs. Mary Street, Adm'rix of John Street, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal assets in the hands of the Administratrix to satisfy the plaintiff's debt; and it appearing further to the court, that Nimrod Street, Baswell Parle, and Frances his wife, Jabez Murr and Nancy his wife, heirs of John Street, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks successively, that they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county of Haywood, at the court-house in Waynesville, on the fourth Monday of December next, to shew cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be had against the real estate of John Street, dec'd. to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Robert Love, clerk of our said court, at office, the last Monday of September 1828, and in the 53d year of American Independence. Issued the 13th of October, 1828. 347 ROBERT LOVE, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1828. Petition for Divorce. Eleanor Coleman, vs. Daniel W. Coleman; it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, from the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, on motion of the plaintiff, by her attorney, Felix Ady, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law for Haywood, to be held at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken, pro confesso, set for hearing exparte, and decreed accordingly. Witness John B. Love, clerk of our said court, at office, in Waynesville, the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of September, 1828, and 53d year of American Independence. 650 JOHN B. LOVE, CLK.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THE subscriber has just returned from the north, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

State of North Carolina:

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway vs. John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court, and plead on the 4th Monday of March next, and under my hand W. W. ERWIN, CLK. Smt58 By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.



# Salisbury:

DECEMBER 16, 1828.

**Iredell Bible Society.**—We have been favored with interesting extracts from the 7th annual report of the Iredell County Bible Society; but regret our inability to publish them this week; they shall go in our next paper.

**Oil Stone.**—A correspondent in Lancaster, Ohio, has sent the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph a specimen of Oil Stone, found in Hocking county, in that state; which stone is said to be superior to the celebrated Turkey Oil Stones, for sharpening Razors, Surgical Instruments, &c. The people of Ohio are very naturally proud of the resources of their interesting and prosperous state.

**CONGRESS.**—The 21 session of the 20th Congress, commenced at Washington City, on Monday, the 1st inst. At 12 o'clock, 31 Senators appeared and took their seats; when Gen. Smith, of Baltimore, President *pro tem*, in the absence of the Vice President of the U. States, took the chair. Oliver H. Prince, a new senator from Georgia, in place of Mr. Cobb, resigned, was qualified, and took his seat. After transacting some preliminary business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker, Mr. Stevenson, took the chair at 12 o'clock 167 members appeared; and 4 new members, Messrs. Taber, of N. York, in place of Oakly, appointed Judge; Sinneckson, and Randolph, from N. Jersey, in place of Holcombe, and Thompson, dec'd.; and Chambers, from Kentucky, in place of Metcalf, elected Governor, were qualified, and took seats. The usual resolutions were passed, for the appointment of Chaplains, ordering newspapers, and fixing the daily hour of meeting at 12 o'clock. A committee was appointed, to join a committee from the Senate, to inform the President of the U. States of the organization of both Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication from him. After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the 2d, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses, his Message; a part of which will be found on the first page of this week's *Carolinian*, the balance in our next. The President is much on the subject of his being turned out of office. His sensibilities were, no doubt, so tender on that subject, that he was afraid to trust his temper in saying any thing about it.

Although most of the Adams folks submit to their defeat with pretty good grace, yet some of them "die hard." One of their Editors says: "Contingencies may occur to avert the dreaded calamity of Jackson's election; and until we read his inaugural speech, we shall not believe he will be our next President."

Poor fellow! Give him some catnip tea.

**Suicides.**—We learn that Col. Samuel Neill, of Mecklenburg county, hung himself on the 21st ult. He was in affluent circumstances, highly esteemed and respected, and an exemplary member of the church; but during a temporary alienation of mind, he hurried himself out of existence. His melancholy exit will be most deeply deplored, by his relatives and acquaintances.

Benj. F. Hawkins, Esq. of Franklin county, cut his throat on the 15th ult., also in a state of mental derangement.

The bill to form a new county, by the name of *Foranthe*, from parts of Burke and Buncombe, was killed in the House of Commons, on the 5th inst. by a vote of 62 for, and 63 against it. Mr. Swain made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Newland, and others, used every exertion to impress upon the House the justice of the measure; but the Eastern members, with Mr. Byrum as their mouth-piece, and with a clannish pertinacity, went in a solid mass against this, as they have all other similar bills.

## ITEMS.

The steam-boat *North America*, on Hudson river, sprung a leak, opposite West Point, on the 25th ult., and was obliged to run on shore, to save her from sinking. All the passengers, 300 in number, and their baggage, were safely landed.

In the Knoxville district, Tennessee, claimed by the Adamsites, Jackson received 4,001 votes, and Adams only 234.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on Monday, 1st inst. All the former officers re-elected, except sergeant at arms of the House of Delegates; Peter Francisco was elected over Maj. Winston, the former sergeant. This officer is unknown in our Legislature. It is rumored that Mr. Van Buren is to be appointed Minister to England.

Maj. Gen. Scott has, by an order from the War Department, been suspended from the Western Department of the army; and Brig. Gen. Atkinson, appointed in his stead.

Maj. Worth, commandant of the cadets at West Point, has, by his own request, been relieved from duty at that place; and Capt. Ethan A. Hitchcock, appointed in his place.

**Expedition.**—The President's message was conveyed from Washington City to Baltimore, a distance of thirty-seven miles, in the almost incredible short time of two hours forty-five minutes!

The Legislative Council of Florida met at Tallahassee, on the 13th ult; Peter Alba, was unanimously elected President; Thomas Monroe, clerk.

**Lafayette.**—The report that this friend of our country, and benefactor of the human race, was about to visit the United States, is contradicted. From his age and infirmity, and his engagement in the councils of his own country, the probability is against his ever again visiting the land he contributed, so essentially, to free from the thralldom of the mother monarchy. We can only pray that the evening of his life may be as serene and happy, as the morning of it was boisterous and useful.

United States Bank Notes can be had in Fayetteville, in exchange for N. Carolina money, to any amount, at 14 per cent. premium.

North Carolina H. & B. Bills are 10 to 12 per cent. discount, in Nashville, Tennessee; South Carolina do. 4 to 5; Georgia do. 5 to 7; Virginia, 4 to 1.

Prices in Nashville, 22d ult: Cotton, 8; flour, 6.50; whiskey, 25 to 37; tallow, 6; beeswax, 18 to 20.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, passed through Salisbury Thursday last, on his way to Washington City. The Vice President was accompanied by his lady, and one child—all in excellent health.

## FINAL RESULT.

The following is the official statement of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in the different States of the Union:

For Gen. Jackson.—Maine 1, New-York 20, Pennsylvania 28, Maryland 5, Virginia 24, North Carolina 15, South Carolina 11, Georgia 9, Alabama 5, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 3, Ohio 16, Kentucky 14, Illinois 3, Missouri 3, Indiana 5, Louisiana 5.—Total 178.

For Mr. Adams.—Maine 8, New Hampshire 3, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 5, Connecticut 8, Vermont 7, New-York 16, New-Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Maryland 6.—Total 83.

For Gen. Jackson, 178  
Mr. Adams, 83  
Majority for Gen. Jackson, 95

The following are the votes of each state, as far as we have received; we will give the whole, when they come to hand.

Virginia.—Jackson, 26,752; Adams, 12,101; Jackson's majority, 14,651.

New Jersey.—Adams, 23,826; Jackson, 21,931; Adams majority, 1,895.

North Carolina.—Jackson, 37,857; Adams, 13,918; Jackson's majority, 23,939.

Maine.—Adams, 19,737; Jackson, 12,461; Adams majority, 7,276.

Vermont.—Adams, 4,364; Jackson, 8,353; Adams majority, 16,011.

Georgia.—Jackson, 19,362; Adams, 642; Jackson's majority, 18,720.

Kentucky.—Jackson, 33,071; Adams 31,157; Jackson's majority, 7,904.

Ohio.—Jackson 67,597; Adams 63,395; Jackson's majority, 4,201.

Connecticut.—Adams 11,343; Jackson 4,486; Adams majority, 8,857.

Massachusetts.—Adams 29,800; Jackson, 6,000; Adams majority, 13,800.

## NEW GOVERNOR.

On Monday, the 8th inst. Maj. John Owen, of Bladen county, was elected Governor of this state, in place of James Iredell, elected U. S. senator. There were six ballottings; on the last, Owen received 95, R. D. Spaight 92, scattering 2. Gen. Stokes and Messrs. J. Mabine and Willis Alston, were also candidates. We will give a statement of the balloting in our next.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Of this state, convened at the Capitol in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 3d inst. to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. All the Electors were present; many of them had numbered three score years and ten and presented a sight, such as we seldom ever behold, that could not but gladden the heart of the lover of his country. To see venerable age, wisdom and patriotism, congregated for the purpose of giving effect to the act of the People, in elevating to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, that exalted Patriot and Hero, who had "filled the measure of his country's glory," excited in us, (whose fortune it was to witness the interesting scene) as it doubtless did in every American bosom present, sentiments of the most profound respect and admiration.

On motion of Gen. Stokes, James W. Clark, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting; and Gen. Stokes was called to the Chair, on motion of Judge Hall, of Warren. The Secretary having called over the list of Electors, they answered to their names as follows:

Robert Love, Peter Forney, Montfort Stokes, Abram Phillips, John Giles, J. M. Morehead, W. P. Mangum, Louis D. Wilson, Jos. John Williams, John Hall, Walter F. Leake, Edward B. Dudley, M. D. Spaight, Kedar Ballard, Josiah Crump.

The Electors then proceeded to ballot for President of the United States. Col. Love nominated Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. J. M. Morehead and R. D. Spaight having been appointed tellers, took and counted the votes, which were unanimous for General Jackson. Judge Hall having nominated John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, for Vice President of the U. States, the votes were unanimous for that gentleman.

On motion of Gen. Phillips, the thanks of the Electoral College were voted to the Senate, for the kind use of their room; and to Col. Clark, for his services as Secretary of the College. On motion of Mr. Mangum, an acknowledgment was made to Gen. Stokes, for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the meeting.

Capt. A. J. Lawrence of Raleigh, was chosen as Agent of the College, to carry the Electoral vote to Washington.

The Hon. Littleton W. Paxson, senator in Congress from Virginia, Henry Baldwin, Esq. of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Governor elect of the state of New-York, are spoken of as Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State. We doubt whether the latter would leave New-York, were he to have the offer of the Secretaryship.

Langdon Cheves, Esq. formerly a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, the late able President of the United States Bank, and now a resident of Philadelphia, will doubtless have the offer of the Treasury Department; and we hope he may accept it; it is conceded, on all hands, that he is among the ablest financiers, and most uncompromising and incorruptible politicians in the Union.

## STATE BANK.

The Stockholders of this monied institution met in Raleigh, on Monday, the 1st inst: Col. Wm. Polk in the chair, J. Gal-s secretary. Mr. Boylan, the President, laid before the meeting a general statement of the affairs of the principal bank and each of its branches, and informed the meeting he had determined to resign his situation as President of the institution; stating it as his opinion that the peculiar situation of the bank, required some gentleman of distinguished legal acquirement at the head of it. Mr. P. Brown, and Judges Cameron and Donnell, made a few observations, concurring in opinion with Mr. Boylan. The latter then nominated Judge Thomas Ruffin, as President of the Bank, with a salary of \$3,500 per annum. He is also to act as attorney for the bank, in all law matters. As he will have the privilege of practicing in the Supreme and other courts at Raleigh, his situation will be a lucrative one.

The following Directors were appointed at this meeting, for the Principal Bank, and the Branch at Salisbury:

Principal Bank.—Thomas Ruffin, William Boylan, William Polk, Duncan Cameron, William Peace, Theophilus Hunter, John Bell, P. D. Rennehan, Peter Browne, Alfred Jones, Joseph Gates, H. M. Miller, William Hill, William Mc-

Pheters, J. Somervell, Geo. I. Badger, R. A. Barham, David Clark, Charles I. Spaight. Salisbury Branch.—D. F. Caldwell, T. L. Cowan, J. Martin, Jun. Tho. G. Folk, J. Murphy, M. Chambers, M. Brown, Ther. Schultz, E. Davidson, J. W'kitt Alexander, A Torrence, John Giles, and Jesse Hargrave; D. F. Caldwell, President.

A committee was appointed by the stockholders, of which Mr. P. Brown was chairman, to investigate the accounts, and acquire into the situation of the Bank; who reported favorably to the stockholders, and winding up its concerns; and a meeting of the stockholders is to take place in June, to decide on that question.

We will publish this report in our next. There need be no alarm, however, in relation to the Bank; for it is abundantly able to redeem all its notes.

There has been no snow, and but little cold weather, here, yet; and fears are entertained that we shall be visited by as warm a winter as the last. Some of our citizens have killed their pork, and many others would do so, were they not afraid the weather is too warm to save it. Pork sells at \$3.50 per hundred.

The Legislature of this State, and the Congress of the United States, being now in session, a considerable portion of our columns will be devoted, for some weeks, to a summary of their proceedings; consequently, during this period, our miscellaneous selections will be few and short; but such as will, however, we hope, serve as a kind of pepper and salt, to season the other matter.

**MASONIC.**  
The 27th of December, being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of — Lodge, in Concord. There will be, on the occasion, a Procession, and a Dinner. Members of adjoining Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.  
ALEX. H. M'REE, Sec.

Wille P. Mangum, Esq. is in nomination for Judge, to fill the place of Judge Ruffin, resigned.

The Virginia Electors gave their votes unanimously to Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, for President and Vice President.

A Boston editor calls on the city authorities to pass an ordinance regulating the size of bonnets. A man of gallantry would rather have proposed to widen the streets.

Mr. Southard, (the present Secretary of the Navy) is mentioned as Mr. Dickerson's successor, in the Senate of the United States.

**New Judge.**—We learn says the Albany Daily Advertiser, that Wm. L. Marcy, Comptroller, has been nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court, of New York, in place of Judge Woodworth, resigned.

**Votes for Governor.**—The Albany Argus gives the following statement of votes polled in the late election, in the state of New-York, from which the official canvass will not vary materially.  
For Van Buren - - 136,735  
Thompson - - 106,415  
Southwick - - 33,335—total 276,535.

**What's a name?**—At the late election in Ohio, the county of Adams gave a majority for Jackson, and the county of Jackson gave a majority for Adams.

**Foreign News.**—English dates to the 25th Oct. have been received at New York. Wheat had again taken a rise in the English market, and is quoted at 9d per quarter higher. Other articles of American produce remained as per last advices.

**Brazil and Buenos Ayres.**—An arrival at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, brings information that the treaty of Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres has been ratified, and that hostilities had therefore ceased between those powers.

**European Market.**—An improvement has again taken place in the grain market, in England. Corn, was about the same as last advices. Flour, 43 to 45 shillings sterling per barrel; Upland Cotton, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 pence sterling.

**London, Oct. 23.**—Baled Wheat may be quoted two shillings per quarter higher than last Monday. The farmers complain much of the New Wheat yielding little under the fall.

**Liverpool, Oct. 24.**—There has been less doing in Cotton this week. The sales amount to about 9800 bales. Prices of Boxes, Alabama, &c. 6d to 7 1/2d per lb.

**New-York, Nov. 29.**—Cotton, 8 to 8 1/2; flour, 7 to 8; brandy, peach 50 to 60; apple 40 to 45; Whiskey, 30 to 35; butter, 20 to 25; wheat 75 to 100; corn, 30; bacon, 8 to 10; lard, 8 to 9; tallow, 9 to 10; salt, 50 to 75.

**Tallahassee, Nov. 25.**—The Legislative Council closed their labors after a busy session of six weeks. Many important measures have been enacted during that time, and among others an act incorporating the Bank of Florida with a capital of 500,000 dollars.

**Medical Board.**—Mr. Nicholson has introduced a bill in the House of Commons, to establish a Medical Board, for examining and granting licenses to such persons as may be desirous of practicing Medicine.

## COLUMBIA.

There is a rumour that application will be made to Bolivar to accept the Imperial Crown as the only mode to secure tranquility; and it is farther said that he will accept it. The idea is, that the future title of the country may be the Empire of Bolivia, or the Empire of the Andes. Orders have been received from Bolivar to augment the army to 40,000 men for a campaign against Peru, to be under the command of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar joining him with his forces. The navy is fitting for active service, and efforts are making to pay the interest on the national debt.  
N. Y. ENQUIRER.

## FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 3.

**Our Market.**—We have seldom or never witnessed a period of greater animation than the last two months. Produce is coming in, in large quantities, and though one article, wheat, has declined a little, it yet commands what every farmer will call a good price, \$1 to \$1.05. Flour is \$5. Cotton sells freely at 8.50 to 8.75.

Flour in Boston, 1st 7.50 to 8.50.

**Charcoal, Dec. 3.**—Cotton, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; bacon, 8 to 10; flour, 4 1/2 a 5 per barrel; corn, 40; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 35; whiskey 30 a 37; beef, 3 to 4; butter 10 to 12 1/2; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flax-seed, 70.

Cotton comes freely, and ready sale. Corn little coming to market and good sale.

Bacon but a small quantity in store and commands ready sale.

Lard, scarcely any in market and in considerable demand.

Our market for the last week has been very brisk, Flour, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c. are brought to market in considerable quantities, and sold at good prices.

The trade from the back country, in Cotton, continues without any diminution. The prices given at all times by the merchants of this place are becoming known at a distance, and will, as it must have the tendency of bringing produce to this market.

**Petersburg, Dec. 5.**—Cotton, 9 to 10 1/2; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7.85; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; lard, 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy, 39 a 40; peach 45 to 75.—North Carolina bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

**Charleston, Dec. 27.**—Upland cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 31 to 32; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.—North Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. disc.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. do.

**Remarks.**—The demand for Upland Cotton continues; some few sales of the finer qualities have been effected above our quotations—but the bulk of the sales of good lots are effected at 10 to 10 1/2 cents.

**New York, Dec. 2d.**—Wheat flour, \$7.75 to \$8.25; rye do. \$3.50 to \$4; wheat 1.50; rye, 60 to 62; corn, 56 to 60; oats, 33; Pork in barrel, \$10 to \$13; in the hog, 42 to 44; butter, 10 to 13 cts.; lard 6 to 7 cts.

**Camden, Dec. 6.**—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 10; wheat \$1 1/2; Flour \$5.50, out of the wagon; corn 40; Salt 75 cents; Oats, 30.

**Fayetteville, Dec. 4.**—Cotton, 8 60 a 8 85; Beef, fresh in market, 3 a 6 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 37 to 40; flour, 4 1/2 a 6; whiskey, 29 a 30.—United States bank notes, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. premium.

**The Army.**—The report that General Scott, has been stricken from the roll of the army, is, we are rather inclined to think, without foundation. It is well understood by those conversant with army affairs, that the President has had, for some time past, the conduct of General Scott under consideration, and we are informed, that on Saturday last he made the following remark:—"General Scott has left me no alternative but to dismiss him. I did hope that he would have seen the necessity of yielding obedience to orders issued through the General-in-Chief, but he still continues his insubordination, and if I suffer it longer to pass unnoticed, it will be questioning the authority of General Macomb."

We are inclined to the opinion that, although General Scott is not yet dismissed, there can be but little doubt that he soon will be, as he has not only refused to obey the General-in-Chief, but has addressed a letter to the President declaring his intention not to obey any order which does not emanate from the President of the United States! N. Y. Morning Courier.

**Gen. Jackson.**—It is mentioned in the N. Y. Statesman, as an authority, that Gen. Jackson, to avoid the fatigue and inconveniences of a journey to Washington in mid winter, has made arrangements for taking up his residence at Philadelphia till the 4th of March, and that he is soon expected in that city. It is not improbable, remarks the same paper, that in the interim, he may go to New England, which he has never visited, and whither it is understood he will be invited by his political friends.

**Sweden.**—This kingdom is very quiet, in the general turmoil of European politics. According to the last accounts, the government had taken a very liberal view of encouraging commercial enterprise. Arrangements were making in the custom duties, of such a nature, as hold out temptation to foreign trade was expected to become the consequence of these measures.  
Noah.

After the year 1830, if any Brazilian is taken, while engaged in the slave trade, he is to be treated as a pirate. The above is one of the provisions of the treaty between the Emperor Don Pedro, and the British government.

A young countess in France, has been convicted of stealing from two shops, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

## CONGRESS.

No business of consequence was done in either House of Congress on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The Message was read, and ordered to be printed.

The National Journal states that the members of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in homespun.

In the Senate, Wednesday, the 3d, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to morrow for the preservation of the Cumberland Road, a portion of which he represented as being in a ruinous condition. The President *pro tem*, stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, that spectators would hereafter be excluded from the floor of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Little, the various Committees were ordered to be appointed. The names on the Committees will, therefore, be announced to-day. On motion of Mr. Taylor, the several points in the Message of the President were referred to a Standing or Select Committee. The subject of the organization of the militia, which was taken up at the last session, was also referred to a Select Committee; and instructions were sent to the Committee on Military Pensions, to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the existing laws on that subject.

## MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, N. York, the Hon. Lemuel Sawyer, of North Carolina, to Mrs. Diana Fisher, daughter of the late Garret Rapayle, Esq.

In Lincoln county, on the 27th of November, by the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, Doct. Benjamin Johnson, of King George, Va. to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, daughter of Robert Johnson, of the former place.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 17th ult. at his residence in Lincoln county, Aaron Merrill, Esq. It is perhaps too common to eulogize the characters and conduct of those whom death, that all-conquering enemy, has taken from us; yet honor ought to be rendered unto those to whom it is due. Nor is it among the least powerful incentives to the practice of virtue while we are living, to know that our good deeds and upright conduct shall be held in remembrance when we are dead. All who knew the subject of this obituary, will concede him a portion of excellence which falls to the lot of few. Humble and unassuming, yet affable in his deportment and complaisant in his manners, he was a good neighbor, a kind parent, compassionate to the poor, and an ornament to society. But alas! Death arrested him, when he had just past the meridian of life. He submitted without a murmur, to the severe will of his God; with whom, I trust, he now lives and reigns forevermore. Let his friends be emulous to copy his good example, and his bereaved wife and afflicted children be induced to seek and obtain an interest in the Divine favor, resting assured, that possessed of this, their separation shall be short, their meeting rapturous, and their subsequent felicity uninterrupted and endless.

One who visited him just before he died.

## Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Thursday, the first day of January next, 12 or 13 likely NEGROES, men, women, and children.  
E. M. KELLY.  
Dec. 10th, 1828. 244

## Negroes for Sale.

I have a Woman and six boy children, which I wish to dispose of to some person who will keep them for his own use, not to go out of this state, or out of the county of Rowan. The negroes can be seen at the house of William P. Stockton, near Doct. John Scott's Part cash, and credit a reasonable time. Any person wishing to purchase, will know my price by addressing a line to me at this place.  
ALEX. W. BRANDON.  
Watersboro', Dec. 9th, 1828. 449

## Estate of Samuel Guy.

HAVING qualified, at the last court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Rowan, as Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL GUY, late of said county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement with me as speedily as possible; those having claims against the estate, will bring them in, legally authenticated, as by act of assembly provided, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
RUFUS REID, Adm'r.  
Dec. 5th, 1828. 549

## Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 15th day of January next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL GUY, dec'd. in Iredell county, near Spring Grove, Twelve likely Negroes;  
Also, Horses, Cattle, and other Stock;  
Farming Utensils;  
Household and Kitchen Furniture;  
Grain, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.  
A credit of twelve months will be given, on the purchasers executing bonds, with approved security. Sale to continue, till all the property is sold.  
RUFUS REID, Adm'r.  
Dec. 5th, 1828. 549

## Estate of Nehemiah Hearn.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January term, 1828, of Montgomery county court, as Administrator on the estate of Nehemiah Hearn, dec'd. gives notice to all those holding claims against the said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, as prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
EBENEZER HEARN, Esq.  
NANCY HEARN, Esq'r.  
Dec. 8th, 1828. 547

## Estate of Dudley Forrest.

THE Executors to the last will and testament of Dudley Forrest, late of Montgomery county, dec'd. qualified at last April term of the court for said county; and now give notice to those holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them within the time prescribed by act of assembly, legally authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
EBENEZER HEARN, Esq.  
EVY FORREST, Esq'r.  
Dec. 9th, 1828. 547



## Watch & Clock Repairing.

**JAMES R. HAMPTON.**  
CONTINUES at the old shop, occupied in former years by his father, on Main street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

**Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.**  
of every description, repaired on short notice, and warranted.

He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement, either with cash, or by giving their notes. Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1828. 39

## Trotter & Huntington,

**Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828. 23

## New Tailor's Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public, that he has commenced the  
**Tailoring Business**  
in the town of Salisbury, in the New Shop on the cross street next door to Mr. Murphy's Store, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices. W. H. HAMPTON. Nov. 14, 1828. 14

## Extensive Coach Factory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lincoln and the people at large for the liberal patronage hitherto extended towards him for a number of years in the above business; the continual increase of custom has enabled the subscriber to enlarge his establishment and employ several additional hands, some of which with his own force are unequalled. He has from fifteen to 20 hands employed at the different branches of the above business, which enable him to complete jobs at uncommonly short notice and decidedly superior to any ever manufactured in this section of country, both for durability and elegance of style. With care the subscriber warrants his work to stand good for 12 months. He has several thousand dollars worth of work in a state of forwardness which will be completed in a short time; he keeps constantly on hand Carriages of every description which he disposes of unusually low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as work can be purchased here as cheap as in Charleston or elsewhere. MARTIN C. PHIPPS. Lincoln, N. C. Nov. 21, 1828. 6447

## The Tailoring Business.

**BENJAMIN FRALEY.**  
STILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury. He continues to receive the London, Paris, and Philadelphia Fashions, regularly as they change; which will enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of Garments, made up with as much skill, he hopes, as his neighbors can rightfully by claim to; of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good taste. As he employs the best of journeymen, and has no apprentices, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he warrants it to fit well. Owing to the great scarcity of money, cheapness of produce, &c. he will work lower than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do as good work as he does. Cutting out, of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice.

He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, which is practised by all the fashionable tailors in the United States. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by works, rather than by extravagant professions. 35  
October 7, 1828.

## Coach Making Business.

**BROWN & HARRIS.**  
HARRIS having formed a partnership in the above business, respectfully inform the citizens of the town of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have removed their Coach Making Establishment to the building formerly occupied by Jacob Krider, Esq. as a Store, three doors east of the Court House, on Main street; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a style equal if not superior to any ever done in the place. They have on hand, and will continue to make.

**Carriages, Gigs, and Sulkeys,**  
of all descriptions, to order; or sell on accommodating terms to any person wishing to purchase.

From somewhat long experience in their line, and most strict attention to business, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize them.

REPAIRS, of every description, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

**NATHAN BROWN,**  
**GEORGE M. HARRIS.**  
Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1828. 42

N. B. Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a Boy that can come well recommended, not under 16, nor exceeding 18 years of age. BROWN & HARRIS.

## Important Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

**One valuable tract of Land,**

containing Five Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of Helton's Place, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

**Twelve Negroes,**

Men, Women, and Children, all very likely.

8 Horses.

Stock of Cattle and Hogs,

Farming Utensils,

Riding Chair and Harness,

1 Still and Pubs,

Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. BLUM, Trustee. Nov. 10th, 1828. 10 50

## 225,000 acres of LAND FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of Land, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood, in the State of North Carolina on the waters of Swannano, French Broad, Tuckee and Oconalufee Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the most fertile States. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. JAS. COOK, Agent. Nov. 14th, 1828. 6446

## Fall Fashions!

**SILAS TEMPLETON.**  
HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally adopted, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelices, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUER LOWRY. Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 54

## Joseph Byers' Estate.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last will and Testament of Joseph Byers, dec'd, at November session of Federal County. All persons indebted to said dec'd, are hereby requested to make prompt payment, and all persons having claims against said dec'd, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar thereof.

JAMES S. BYERS, Executor. Nov. 24, 1828. 5448

## Committed to the Jail

OF Montgomery County, Nov. 16th 1828, a Negro boy named Jim, who says he belongs to Col. Crane of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

44F A. FORREST, Jailor.

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor. Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 21

## Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 16th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff. Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

## Factorage and Commission BUSINESS

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf, where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER, Charleston, 1st, Oct. 1828. 1339

## 50 Dollars Reward.

### NEGRO BOY HENRY, STOLEN!

HENRY is a black boy, about 12 years old, supposed to be from 4 feet 10, to 5 feet high. He had been sent to a store about six miles from home, and is supposed to be stolen in the evening on his return. Purchasers of negro boys of this description will do well to examine closely such as may be offered. In fact, honest traders would have no objection to an examination on the Road. Justices of the Peace, particularly, and all others are requested to examine. Henry will collect Gideon Glenn, Wm. Person, Wm. Bridges, Isaac and Burrell Perry, my neighbors, and that he was taken on his return from Patton's Store, Lemay's Cross Roads. Any information upon this subject will be thankfully received, and a reward of fifty dollars given for the boy and this, or twenty dollars for the boy alone, or a reasonable reward if lodged in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN NICHOLSON. 3447 Franklin county, N. C. Nov. 26, 1828.

## A School.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the liberal encouragement, which they have given his school, through this and the preceding year; and informs them that he expects to continue it next year, commencing on the first Monday of January. He expects to teach it in person the first quarter at least.

JESSE RANKIN. Dec. 8th, 1828. 2445

## Notice.

THE subscribers having been qualified as Executors to the last will and Testament of John Lindsey late of Davidson county deceased, hereby give notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to us properly authenticated for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Executors. November 10th, 1828. 4447

## To Physicians.

FOR Sale, the best country situation for a Physician in the Western part of North Carolina. The farm and buildings are small, but remarkably neat, comfortable and convenient; and is situated in an excellent neighborhood. Terms will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of this paper. 41  
Nov. 10th, 1828.

## Lost or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directors of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON. August 30th, 1828. 39

## WAGONERS,

**DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.**  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **WAGON YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 69

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, wholesale and retail, **SPIN COTTON**, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

## Committed to the Jail

OF Lincoln County North Carolina, on the 14th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Charles about 30 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Edward Fakels of Wilkes county, Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor. November 29th, 1828. 3446

## State of North Carolina.

**DAVIDSON County, Equity: October Term, 1828:** John Heate and John Chadwick vs. Wm. B. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that Geo. W. Montgomery, one of the defendants in the case; is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for George W. Montgomery to appear at the next term of this court, and plead answer or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

RICH'D. M. HOBSON, C. J. E. Nov. 28th 1828. 6449

## State of North Carolina.

**DAVIDSON County, Equity: October Term, 1828:** Isaac Heate John Heate and John Chadwick vs. William B. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that George W. Montgomery one of the defendants in this case; is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said George W. Montgomery, to appear at the next term of this court, and plead answer, or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte. RICH'D. M. HOBSON, C. J. E. Nov. 28th 1828. 6449

## BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Binding** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

**Old Books Rebound,** either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their old servant JOHN H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 64

## POETRY.

### FROM THE LONDON "FOURTY HE NOT," FOR 1828. LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light;  
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;  
And twinkles through the cloudiest night  
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom;  
The saddest heart is not all sadness.  
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom  
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;  
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;  
And round the shadowy brow of Care,  
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

F. H.

### FROM THE RELIGIOUS BALD. TO CHRISTIA. S.

Should God's dear children this ain't truth forget,  
That moderate drams are an example yet?  
Will they, with calmness, show the horrid road  
That leads to drunkenness, instead of God?  
Can they, with full composure, lead the way,  
That winds along the verge of misery? [stow'd,  
Oh no! that 'love,' which God's own grace be-  
Will point the drunkard to the heavenly road.  
The spirit of the gospel is too pure  
To need a stimulant, and I am sure  
A moderate Christian's dram, tho' e'er so small,  
Should, judg'd by 'charity,' be none at all.

### FROM THE ATLANTIC ADVENTURER FOR 1829. TO A METEOR.

Phantom of beauty coldly bright!  
Lost ere the eye can trace thy flight!  
A gleam in air! a ray in thought!  
Quenched ere the mind its hue has caught!  
How like art thou to joy below!  
Which mocks the soul with transient glow,  
Which shoots athwart life's troubled dream  
A formless, scarce distinguish'd beam,  
And having wak'd the soul to care,  
Fades as if nought had brighten'd there?

VICE.

Count all the advantage prosperous vice attains,  
Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Chesnut Bark.**—The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as the oak bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. The colouring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1.857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink, mixed with iron it becomes a blueblack. The liquor drawn from the bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumach and gall nuts. The colour obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

### Mr. Cobbett's beau-ideal of a laborer.

The following characteristic advertisement appears in Cobbett's Register:—"I want three or four laboring men for the winter, at three shillings per week, boarded and lodged in my farm-house. They must be single men, young, stout, and know how to do work upon a farm, and willing to rise early, to keep home steadily, and to be, at all times, sober. None need apply if they have ever lived a week, at any time, within forty miles of London. I prefer men from any part of Wiltshire, and from North Hanis; but I object to no county, provided the parties have not lived within the above distance of London, and have been in farm service or farm work, all their lives. In the spring the men may go away if they like; and, indeed, they may quit my service whenever they like, I being at liberty to quit paying when I like.

N. B. No man need come unless he have a smockfrock on his body, and nailed shoes upon his feet."

M. Libri of Florence, has discovered that when a continued current of electricity is made to pass through camphor, or any odoriferous substance, the odour becomes gradually more feeble, and at last entirely disappears. Upon withdrawing the camphor from the electrical current, and placing it in communication with the ground, it gradually, but very slowly, regains its odoriferous properties.

Doctor Paris, in his work on diet, says "Breakfast is generally considered the meal of friendship, dinner of etiquette, and supper of wit."

A recent law passed by the Legislature of New York, declares it a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, for any apothecary or druggist to sell and deliver to any other, any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, Prussic acid, or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the Phial, box or parcel containing the same.

## REVIVALS IN GEORGIA.

The Baptists in Georgia have had great accessions to their churches. The Georgia Association convened at Shiloh, Oct. 10, 11, and 12, when the hearts of brethren were cheered with good news of the work of the Lord in different places. Seventeen hundred and sixty-one have been added to the churches in this one Association last year. In the Ocmulgee Association, seventeen hundred and fifty in the past year, making an aggregate of 3,511.

**Leather.**—The account of the sales of this indispensable article of daily use, in the city of New-York, is said to be, annually, about a million of dollars. The leather is sold to the shoe manufacturers in New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia, Ohio, Canada, &c. About 250,000 hides are imported, annually, into N. York, chiefly from South America; and over 100,000 hides are purchased for the numerous tanneries in Greene County, N. Y. There are almost inexhaustible forests of hemlock in that county, and the fact has been established by repeated experiments, that hemlock bark contains a greater weight of tannin than oak bark. There is a prejudice in favor of the color of leather tanned by oak bark, but it is well ascertained that the durability of both kinds of leather is the same.

**Getting a Journey.**—I got on horse-back within ten minutes after I received your letter. When I got to Canterbury, I got a gig for town. But I got wet through before I got to Canterbury, and I have got such a cold as I shall not be able to get rid of in a hurry. I got to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I got shaved and dressed. I soon got into the secret of getting a memorial before the Board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I got intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely get one next morning. As soon as I got back to my inn, I got my supper and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the morning, I got my breakfast, and then got myself dressed, that I might get out in time, to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got it, I got into the gig, and got home by three o'clock. Dr. Kitchener.

### THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

"We understand (says the National Intelligencer of 20th) that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Capt. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, the command of the sloop of war *Pracock*, now lying at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Polar seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the last session."

Captain Jones has accepted the appointment.

Mr. Kummer, Mr. Maelzel's agent, is exhibiting his superior powers as a whistler to the citizens of Providence. The Providence Patriot says: "The style, in which Mr. Kummer sings and whistles 'the woodpecker,' has never been attempted, nor equalled by any one in America; and such beautiful warbling and superior whistling can only be rivalled by the best singing Mocking Bird of the South. He has lately gratified a number of ladies and gentlemen at a private party with his sweet and singular whistling music."

**Curiosity.**—Among the recent donations to the Alexandria museum, is a living *Ibis*, "the sacred bird of the ancients." Its height is between 4 and 5 feet at this time, although a young bird; is very gentle in its habits, is fond of being caressed, and will approach a person for that purpose. Its noise and attitude resemble that of a Mahometan Marabout, Saint or Divine, either at prayer or delivering a sermon. It appears to possess more sagacity than commonly belongs to the feathered tribe; will frequently pass whole hours in apparent solocanny and meditation, and then burst forth with great pride and expanded wings, which are 13 to 14 feet—strut, jump, and fly for a short time, and again return to its habits of solitude. This bird is held in great veneration at the present day, and is known in some places by the name of the *Ibis*, and in others *Pocra Crandi Sacra*, or Great Sacred Bird; and was sent from Sierra Leone, by John Castagant, Esq. to the Rev. J. W. Faridough, of this place; and by the latter gentleman, was presented to the Alexandria Museum. Alex. Gaz.

A fire took place in Norfolk on the 19th inst. which consumed property exceeding \$100,000 in value, a part only of which is insured.